

An Independent Newspaper of Demecratic Principles, but not Controlled by any Set of Politicians or Manipulators; Devoted to Collecting and Publishing all the News of the Day in the most Interesting Shape and with the greatest possible Promptness, Accuracy and Impartiality; and to the Promotion of Democratic Ideas and Policy in the affairs of Government, Society and Industry.

Rates, by Mail, Postpuidt DAILY, per Month - - - - -SUNDAY, per Year - - - - 1 00 DAILY and SUNDAY per Year - - 7 CO WEEKLY, per Year - - - - 1 00 Address, THE SUN, New York City.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1885. Amusements To-day. Bijes Opera House Asmis, 1P. M. Casho-Appine, 1P. M. Comedy theatre-Islan, 2 and 1P. M. Comming therefore Inion. 2 and 8 P. M.
Daily's Thoratre—The Remaining Officer. 2 and 8 16 P. M.
Bolly's Thoratre—The Remaining Officer. 2 and 8 16 P. M.
Bonder & Thoraton. Paradom. 7 and 8 P. M.
Bonder & Elinia—Debouts Arab. 2 and 7 ale P. M.
Bonder & Elinia—Debouts Arab. 2 and 7 ale P. M.
Bonder & Elinia—Debouts Arab. 2 and 7 P. M.
Bonder & Bonder—Madillater's Logary. 8 P. M.
Bonder & Bonder—Madillater's Logary. 8 P. M.
Prople's Theratre—The Remain Ryo. 2 and 8 P. M.
Bronder & Theratre—Our Governor. 8 P. M.
Etnodard Theratre—A Tiple Africa. 8 P. M.
Thay Products Theratre—Valuet. 8 P. M.
Tony Products Theratre—Valuet. 9 P. M.
Linion Square Theratre—A Principle On Lafe. 8 P. M.
Linion Square Theratre—A Principle On Lafe. 8 P. M. Walterly Chartes - Lighter | B.P. V. \$1 - Avenue | Destre Spot Cash | 8P M. \$4th | Greet The atre | The Gatest | 2 and 8 P. M.

### Ash Wednesday.

To-day is the beginning of the Lenten season, and according to ancient custom bishops and pastors will summon the faithful to prayer, exhorting them to mortify the flesh and the spirit, and to humble themselves before Gop, to the end that they may obtain forgiveness for their manifold sins and

Man that is born of a woman hath but a short time to live and is full of misery, is a sentence more especially appointed to be read at the burial of the dead, but the sentiment is one which lies at the bottom of the Christian religion and pervades the whole of Christian worship. It is also the keynote of Lent, and in thousands of churches throughout Christendom it will be sounded to-day. The burden of the prayers, the songs, the confessions, and the sermons will be the frailty and the wretchedness of man, and the stability of Gon and the love of Heaven.

This earthly life is full of sorrow and pain, the preachers will tell us. Its gains are hollow and its pleasures are fleeting, and mone except the fool finds satisfaction in it the wise man looking to the life beyond the grave for the only peace and happiness. To mortify the natural man, and starve the degires of the flesh, is the admonition and the meaning of the Lenten services. At best, we are told, what we can gain here is as nothingness compared with the unspeakable riches of the world to come which the truthful followers of CHRIST will inherit.

And what did the Master Himself teach "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal, but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt and where thieves do not break through nor

This Christian philosphy is based on view of human life which is gloomy enough to satisfy the most saddened thinker, but there is the great difference between it and the philosophy of our modern pessimists that it is not hopeless, but offers promise and opens up a vision of another existence where the inevitable evils of this state are abundantly compensated for in a rfect joy and beauty. As St. PAUL says, "We shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump; for the trumpe shall sound and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed."

It is nearly two thousand years since these doctrines were first proclaimed, and since that time they have been nominally accepted by the whole civilized world. Yet we find that on this Ash Wednesday there is a great depression of spirits throughout Christendom merely because trade and manufacture are not as prosperous as they were a few years ago. Numberless Christians are bowed down with grief over money lost, and refuse to be comforted. But, viewed in the pure light of Christian doctrine, of what account are these losses? There is but one loss, and that is the loss of the unspeakable glories of the life to come. There is but one prosperity, and it is that of him who has stored up his treasures in Heaven.

But men find it hard, some of them say impossible, to live up to that sublime philosophy, even if they believe with St. PAUL.

# Paying an Old Debt to Chion.

An account which has been carried along unsettled for a quarter of a century in our bookkeeping will now, it is hoped, be dis posed of without further delay.

During the Tacping rebellion, which broke out in 1850, many Americans in China suf fered losses from lawless bands, whose rava ges the central Government could not check In 1858 a full list of these losses, carried back so as to include all similar losses suffered since 1844, was presented to China for indemnification. The round sum of half a million taels, or \$735,238.97, was fixed upon by treaty as sufficient to cover all the claims, and its collection was made a charge upon the customs receipts of the three chief open ports.

This amount, however, turned out to be

very much larger than was needed. A Commission which sat at Macao to examine and adjust the claims for payment found that many of them were fletitious, that several did not belong to Americans, and that even the good claims were exaggerated. Those which had a basis of apparent justice were satisfied, with one exception, of which we will presently speak; and then sixty per cent, was added to each gross amount to represent interest at twelve per cent, for five years. When all the payments and all the expenses had been provided for there was still a surplus of \$289,165.77 in gold, or more than one-third of the original amount. This surplus under the wording of the treaty and in view of the advance of a lump sun to fully cover claims not then ascertained. apparently belonged to China. The Commissioners and the United States Government, however, wished to obtain the author ity of Congress for the return of the extra money, and President Buchanan asked for that authority. It happened that our country was then on the eve of civil war, and the attention of Congress was engressed with other matters. The proper moment for arranging this business having once passed, it has remained unsettled till now, although

every President from BUCHANAN to ABTRUB has urged the return of the money to China.

It will be seen, therefore, how close the parallel is between the case of the Chinese indemnity fund and that of the Japanese indemnity fund, which latter was at length returned to Japan a year or two ago. The resemblance becomes still greater from the fact that when the Chinese fund was sent to the United States vaults at Washington for safe keeping the gold was turned into Government bonds, which, at the than current rate, made the fund \$390,223.72. This amount has since been greatly increased by interest.

Meanwhile, as with the Japanese fund, the retention of the Chinese money rendered it a subject of offsets. One of these was the claim of the bark Caldera, pillaged and destroved by pirates in 1854. This claim came before the Commissioners at Macao, and an award was mule upon it; but, as a decision of the Court of Claims has since shown, they adopted a faulty estimate in reckoning damages and interest. The injustice of an insuflicient award has since been repaired out of the Chinese fund, which, nevertheless, has accumulated so as to amount to \$583,400.90. after this Caldera deduction. As the Committee on Foreign Affairs lately reported to the House that "the Caldera claimants have now been paid every dollar to which they can possibly lay claim. and more than the merits of the case seem to have demanded," this matter is presumably settled. The other offset to the fund is one arising since the Macao Commission made its report. It consists of \$130,000, said to be due from China for the use and loss of the steamer Kenjeor, in 1863, including five per cent. interest for over twenty years. The Committee on Foreign Affairs inserted a provise deducting this amount, in the bill which was recently passed by the House for the return of the remainder of the indemnity fund, on the ground that the justice of the Kenjeor claim was "virtually admitted by China," and that to retain this sum would facilitate a settlement.

With favorable action on the House bill, by both the Senate and President, one more long-standing international debt will have been cleared off.

## The Town Signal Service.

In some of the New England villages the curfew still tolls the knell of parting day at 9 o'clock in the evening, when the virtuous villager is supposed to get him home and to bed. At 12 o'clock, noon, the ringing of the same bell proclaims to the viliage that nooning and dinner time are come. Bed time and dinner time are thus obligingly signalled to the community; and in some of the Vermont towns it seems that public proclamation of the state of the weather is made at the expense of the town. Some scientific person of Chelsen, in the Green Mountain State, invites attention to a plan "for signalling the Government weather indications by steam whistles and other means." The signal service sends out six different varieties of prediction, and the Vermont scientist proposes that the particular predictions for each day shall be disseminated among the country folk remote from telegraph offices, morning newspapers, and bulletin boards, by means of blasts of varying length on steam signal whisties. These are the six kinds of weather and the six blasts: "No. 1 .- Signifying fair or probably fair weather for

the next seventucii boms.
"No. 2.—Four or probably foul weather for the same No. 3. - Pair at first, and changing to foul before the

end of the term.
"No. 4.—Foul and changing to fair.
"No. 5.—Doubtful, fregularly variable.

No. 6 .- Unseasonable frosts or gold waves. "No. 6 is given only as an occasional supplement to some one of the other five. The number to be signalled is sent to the engineer having charge of the whistis. After the first long, unbroken blast, given usually a about 7 o'clock A. M., there is a pause of five seconds, then far No. 1 a five-second blast for No. 2 two such pauses and blasts, three for No. 3, four for No. 4, and five for No. 5. After the regular blasts one of the first five) and another five-second pause. No. 6 may be give by five two-second binats with two-second pauses. No 3 and 4 will hint at the probabilities for the day after."

So the remote farmer can lie abed, although we are afraid he never does lie abed after seven o'clock in the morning, look at the signal code tacked on the wall, and wait for o long unbroken blast and its su If it is summer and a five-second blast is blown after a pause of five seconds, he can be assured that it will be safe to open the hay that morning; and if it is a winter morning when the blast is blown, he will promptly set the hired man to picking over the potatoes in the celiar. And so on through

To people who like to loll in bed o' mornings, without much interest in the weather. these signal whistles may not be welcome. When the Hon. WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS. for instance, is trying to sleep off the cares of state on his Sabine farm in Windsor, how will be relish being aroused from sweet dreams of getting the nomination in 1888, by the long drawn, melancholy, unbroken toot of signal steam whistles all over the State? These whistles will speak with power, Some of the largest in the State will often reach twenty miles, or over an area of fourteen hundred square miles." If this is the case, the prophecies of the signal service people will be made articulate enough throughout Vermont; and parts of Canada even may hear them. However, if the convenience of the inhabitants of the Vermont towns is served by the signal whistles, we dare say that Mr. Evants, who is a goodnatured statesman, will not complain too much because his morning mp is disturbed.

The new system has been adopted in the town of Randolph, where the signal blasts are regularly given at 6:30 every morning. The author of the plan hopes that the Selectmen of other Vermont towns will insert in the March meeting warrants a proposal for the establishment of signal whistles. Meanwhile anybody outside of Vermont who is interested in the plan may address sugges tions about it to Lock Box 22, Cheisea, Vt.

# The Show Bill Question.

A Boston showman, who is about to try his luck in New York, expresses some very sensible opinions in regard to advertising. What he says has reference more partieu larly to theatrical advertising, but it also has

a bearing on the subject generally. What is called the "billing" of a performance is a very expensive business, and nowhere more so than in this city. In the first place, the colored lithographs cost the managers a pretty sum-ten, fifteen, and thirty ents apiece, and a great quantity of them must be obtained. Then comes the cost of posting and distribution, work which has to be supervised carefully to see that it scione according to contract, and that the bills are kept up as agreed. Besides, for the privilege of hanging up the bills in shop windows, very many tickets of admission to he performance must be given away. Each hopkeeper demands two or three of these ickets, and the consequence is that thouand are given away every week in that manper, and, as this Boston showman remarks. the drain on the manager is almost intolerable. "You don't know," he continues, " what a drag and a nuisance this window privilege

is in New York." Accordingly, he has resolved to make the experiment of giving up altogether costly

bills and show cards, and of relying instead on newspaper advertising solely. That he will do thoroughly, and yet will make a large saving, which he will put into his show. To bill New York properly, he says, would cost \$2,500, while for a thousand dollars he could give far more desirable publicity to his entertainment by advertising in the newpapers. More than that, "I will not be compelled, as most of the New York managers are, to give

away half of my house on deadhead tickets." In general, people who want to go to a public entertainment consult a newspaper in making the selection, or are attracted to the performance because of what they have heard of it by word of mouth, or because of the fame of the actors. If the play or show is remarkably good, and of a sort to be popular, it soon goes far to advortise itself; and if it is bad and uninviting, no amount of money spent on lithographs and other advertising devices will keep the house full. You can't induce the public to go to such a performance unless it interests and amuses them; and if it appeals to their taste they will crowd the house without being allured by

showy handbills. We therefore agree with this Boston showman that the "matter of putting out costly and elaborate printing has been overdone. But it has also been overdone in other than theatrical advertising. Lithographic cards of questionable propriety, and often of wretebed taste, are now stuck up all over the city by various sorts of tradesmen and manufacturers, and even articles which the public are expected to regard with respect and confidence, are advertised in that way. Such coarse advertising devices may attract attention, but the more they are seen the worse it may be for those who spend their money on them. They must tend to degrade both the wares and the dealers in the public estimation.

### A Fraud and a Humbug.

One of the best things Mr. CLEVELAND did as Governor of this State was to sit down hard last spring upon that enterprising young man, Mr. VERPLANCE COLVIN, who for number of years past has devoted his time and energies to what he has been pleased to call the Adirondack survey. It was hoped at the time, and especially by that portion of the public who are directly interested in the North Woods, either pecuniarily or otherwise, that this action of the Governor's would give a justing quietus to Mr. Colvin's lofty ambition, but they bardly appreciated his cheek and staying qualities. With every new meeting of the Legislature he bobs up screnely, and this very season he has, it seems, persuaded the Assembly Committee of Ways and Means to report favorably an appropriation of \$25,000 to be devoted by Mr. Colvin to a continuation of his Adirondack survey. This job has already cost the State an immense sum of money, and the various curiously illustrated volumes filled with harrowing tales of Mr. Colvin's own hairbreadth escapes from the dangers which have ever beset his path in his summer rambles in the neighborhood of the Adirondack hotels, are the only results. so far as the public are aware, of this expenditure.

If Mr. Convin has failed to make any impression by his publications upon the world of science beyond a feeling of contempt for his pretensions and ignorance, he has set his mark upon the Adirondack forests in a way that will not soon be forgotten. Indeed, so eager has he been in the pursuit of scientific information that he has caused the forest to be cut and burned from the summits of all the principal mountains of the Adirondack region, in order to facilitate the operations of his surveying parties. The most valuable forests in their fluvial influence have in this way been destroyed; and hundreds of acres of bare rock, stripped of all vegetation, are left to mark the progress of science as practised under Mr. VERPLANCK COLVIN. He has everywhere cut great swaths through the woods, inviting the spread of dangerous fires, and has often cut down and removed old boundary trees and other landmarks necessary for the proper location of estates. The inhabitants of the North Woods are not without their prejudices, and their language upon this subject is often unnecessarily harsh and severe. We are not advocates of promiscuous or fancy swearing, still, when they speak of the Adirondack survey and its director as a fraud and a humbug, and emphasize their remarks with various nonscriptural quotations, we confess that our

sympathy goes with them. It is not probable that any appropriation will be made this year to continue the Adirondack survey. An order, however, should be passed to compel Mr. Colvin to turn over to the proper authorities the instruments of the survey and the records of his office. At the present time he considers these as his personal property, and refuses to allow other State officials to have recourse to them.

There has already been too much money wasted on the Adirondack survey, and the days when cheek, impudence, and ignorance can successfully palm themselves off upon the public as scientific ability are about over in this State.

# A Praiseworthy Charitable Project.

One of the most striking medical characteristics of our modern civilization is the inereased prevalence of nervous maladies as compared with the frequency of such disorders in former times. Notwithstanding this fact, it is somewhat remarkable that no great city of the United States possesses a fully equipped and first-rate public hospital specially devoted to nervous and mental diseases, as distinguished from those forms of insanity ordinarily treated in lunatic asylums.

An attempt to supply this deficiency is to be made by a number of the public-spirited and charitable citizens of Brooklyn. The enterprise is most praiseworthy, and deserves hearty support. Prominent among its promoters is Dr. LANDON CARTER GRAY. whose experience as a specialist makes his advice and assistance peculiarly valuable.

In the tables of mortality, nervous disease now stands so high as a cause of death as to indicate the necessity of hospitals of this kind. There are numerous medical institutions specially designed for the treatment of maladies of the eye and ear, and yet the mortality due to those diseases is very small compared to the number of deaths occasioned by mental and nervous disorders. There are also special hospitals for many other forms of disease not nearly so fatal in character as are the affections of the nervous system. The proposed hospital in Brooklyn can hardly fail to prove widely beneficial, and we wish its promoters all success.

We regret to see President Chryshand's Cabinet starting out with the bad use of a good English word. According to a report in the New York Times, the Hon, DANIEL MAN-NING, journalist as well as statesman, said on Monday. "I have not sought a Cabinet position, nor has Mr. CLEVELAND offered me one."

Candor requires us to declare that in making use of this phraseology Mr. Manning only follows a vicious custom which has somehow got into vogue, especially among politicians

and reporters. Be it known, then, to all men, and especially

to all newspaper writers, that an office is not

position, an employment is not a position, a derivable is not a position. This word can properly be used in respect t two things. A position materially considered is a standing point, a place. An army takes up a position. A man about to fight occupies a position. A surveyor determines the position of the town which he is to lay out.

In an intellectual sense, a position is a prin-ciple, a point of view, a mental standing ground from which a writer or philosopher discusses a question. For instance, it was the position of JEFFERSON that Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. It is the position of the spiritual philosophy that there is a power of certain abstract propositions without regard to experience, as, for instance, that two and two

must always make four.

This twofold use of the word position exhausts the possibilities of the language. When anybody speaks of an office, an appointment, or an employment as a position, he commits an outrage upon English speech. Yet men of disinction are sometimes misled into this deplorable usage, as Mr. Manning has been; and, we say it with sadness, we even find it repeated from day to day in the columns of THE SUN. But reform should be the order of the day.

## PULITICS IN ENGLAND.

## No Prospect that the Tortes will Move to

LONDON, Feb. 17 .- Many conferences have been held by the Tory leaders during the past few days with a view of settling upon the policy to be pursued at the reassembling of Parliament, which is now only forty-eight hours' distant. It is probable that the Opposition could drive the present Government from power by a determined attack upon such vulnerable points as the loss of colonial prestige, the prospect of Russian encroachinents toward India, and above all, the fall of Khartoum and the sacrifice of Gen. Gordon. But Lord Salisbury and the other party managers hesitate about pre-

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There has been, to some extent, a change in public feeling since the news of Gordon's fate was first received. Then it seemed as though Mr. Gladstone and his Government could not withstand the shock of popular indignation which found expression even in staid and loyal Liberal journals. Had Parliament then been in session there is no doubt that a vot of consure the propie have become more interseted in the question of avenging Gordon's death and streasthching the hands of the brave fellows when the first should be a subject of the propied in the propied have become more interseted in the question of avenging Gordon's death and streasthching the hands of the brave fellows when the first should be a subject to the popular breezs, and were among the foremost and most yearned in urging energetic action. The feeling of indignation over the original blunder thermusation to retrieve the dissective.

The Gladstone Government is daily giving proofs of vigorous action in this direction, and people are beginning to remost and most year there is still another reason impelling them to patience. They have a firm boilef that the Liberal party will go to pieces from the inside. The relation of the party is almost the proposed of vigorous action in this direction, and the efforts of Messra where the subject of the transition of the party is almost the proposed for the views may seriously embarras the Government. On the control of the party is almost one of the p

eratic Senator who wrote to The Sun to dony that Sena-tor Jonas of Louislana is a friend of John Reach's subsidy actiones, would have done well to look up Mr. Jonne's record before making a statement that is contrary to the facts.

If Mr. Jonas's friend will turn to the Congressional

Record of Feb. 14, 1881, he will find the following facts. The Senate had under consideration this amendment to

to the Pacific Mail line and the Brazilian Mail line, ex-

cept only about 12 per cent.)

Mr. Bayard, in an sarnest denunciation of the amoudment, said: "If this be not protection or subsidy in the corst sense, it is well for us to understand it." Mr. Whyte, in an elaborate speech reviewing the history of substity legislation, said: "This is substity, drassal in the guise of 'postal facilities." He commented at

length on Rozeh's efforts to get the appropriation.

A motion to lay the amendment on the table, with the avowed purpose of killing it, was carried—35 to 14. Mr. voted no on that motion. It was a square test and Mr. Jonas voted against Bayard, Book, Whyte, and the other opponents of the subsidy. No one doubts that he voted houestly, but when he is named as a candidate for Postmaster-General his attitude on this question should be understood and not misrepresented by his

friends.

An instructive discussion has arisen in some of the musical journals in regard to the making of violins. Mr. Schradicks of the Cincinnati College of Music, an excellent performer upon the violin, thinks that the secret of the old Cremona makers has been discovered, and that it consists in using for their instru-ments the wood of a tree containing balsam. This tree, be says, used to be planted in the neighborhood of remona, but it is no longer to be found in Italy. But at last the marvellous tree was found in this country, and one was felled and sout to Cheinnati. Mr. Schradicox does not tell whether it was a pine, a spruce, or a fr, all of which yield balsam. but the wood, he says, is brittle like glass and flies into shivers. Even when cut the way of the flire, it breaks off, and is so hard that the tools used to cut it become blunted very rapidiv. Yet violina made from it are, he thinks, equal to the best Cremonas 2000 years old.

The other side of the discussion is taken up by Mr. George Gemander of Astoria, unquestionably the most distinguished and successful maker of stringed instruments of our day. He avers that none of the great Cremons makers made violins of any sort of balsain wood, and that the real secret of the quality possessed by their instruments does not lie so much in the kind of material employed in their construction, as in the proper forms and proportions of the different parts of the instrument. It is, of course, important that the righ kind of material should be used, but the secret is not in the wood. As Mr. Gemander truly states, his violins have often passed for those of the old Italian makers, not only on account of their form and varnish, but still more to the quality of the tone that they yield-that being after all the great test of the value of an instrument.

# From the Springfield Republican

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.-The Senate, in its instexecutive session, consummated one of the grossest outrages upon West Point and the army which it has erpetrated at the present session. A cadet named Vright from New Jersey, who was about to be foun deficient a short time since, resigned to escape the dis-grace. He at once, through New Jersey social influ-ences exerted here, secured a nomination from the President as Second Lieutenant. The Senate had ful knowledge of the case, and still confirmed him. As a result Wright, who could not maintain himself as a cadet, takes rank in the army two years ahead of thos. cadets whom he left in his own class to struggle through

# Hannibal Hamila's Reminiscences.

Washington, Feb. 16. - Ex-Vice-President Hamniba: Hamilu was on the floor of the Senate to-day, and was warmly greeted by all his old associates in that body. During the hour or two of geesp which box place in the cloak room Mr. Hamilm said that only nine men are now in the third said that only the senate in 1848, when that helv attended the senate in 1848, when that helv attended the laying of the sensing stone of the Washington monument. They are Villea of Florida George W Johnson Lova, Braddoury and Hagonin of Male, Fisch of Lova, Braddoury and Hagonin of Male, Fisch of Missiana, Senatory and Hagonin of Missiana, and Hander of Christian and Cameron of Functional Admittalian of Virginia Mr. Hamlin has come to Washington to assend the dedication of the Washington monument.

The best thing in the North American Review for March is Max Muller's article on "Buddhist Charity." There is always semething very freeh and valuable in this excellent magazine

ONLY BLAINS MEN ON STARD.

The Maine Republican Commission Reorgas ized with Joo Manley to Command. AUGUSTA, Feb. 14 .- For the first time since Hannibal Hamiln's secession, a little more han a quarter of a century ago, the Democrats of Maine will go into the next political cam-paign well organized and confident of winning. As the Hon. William Dickey, Duke of Fort Kent, puts it, they will be able to sing:

# We've got the men. We've got the money. And the Administration, too.

The Hon. Mr. Dickey is a practical politician, and counts upon a Democratic victory next year without ifs or buts. As for the Republicans, they have decided to make a desperate effort to hold their own. The recent move looking to a change in the time of electing State officers, from September to November, net with the united opposition of the Repub lican politicians acting under orders from Mr. Blaine. It is no secret that Mr. Blaine believes that he can hold Maine in the Republican column, and he has told gentlemen from this and other States that he proposes to do so at all hazards. Therefore he would have the State continue to lead off in the fall elections and afford him opportunity to again "point with pride" to his achievements at home.

The two parties have reorganized their State committees, and already the leaders are looking over the ground preparatory to mapping out the preliminary work which must be done n order that there may be a therough organization of the forces. The cievation of Post-master Manley of this city to be Chairman of the Republican Committee is an indication or Mr. Blaine's purpose. It is evidence that the man whom Grover Cleveland defeated by a scratch has by no means decided to retire from active participation in politics. It means that it is his intention at this time to fortify his posttion, and make sure that his fences are in good repair, so that in the future he may take ad-

antage of opportunities as they may arise. Mr. B aine believes that there will be open and uncontrollable mutiny in the Democratic ranks before Cleveland shall have served out

some of my relatives. She is very nequilar, and that the latter's interests generally might be well guarded in Hallowell. Mr. Rodwell is a richman. He stands at the head of the Bodwell or announced in Hallowell. Mr. Rodwell is a richman. He stands at the head of the Bodwell or announced in the stands at the head of the Bodwell or announced in the constant of Company; in fact, he is the company, and is the owner of the new famous Hallowell quarries. He is also interested in some of the isiand quarries along the coast of Maine from which grantic for use in Government work is taken in large quantities. He has made much of his fortune out of Government work is taken in large quantities. He has made much of his fortune out of Government contracts. Mr. Bodwell would like to be Governor.

Other Ropublicans already talked of for the nomination for Governor are Josiah H. Drummond, a Portland lawyer, rominent among the Free Massons; Lewis Barker, a rich Bangor capitalist and the best stump orator in Maine; Edmund Webb, a Waterville lawyer; Charlos A. Boutelle, Congressman and ouitor; Charlos McLaughlin, a Portland merchant; Gen. Charlos McLaughlin, a Portland merchant of the McLaughlin, a Portland merchant of the McLaughlin, a Portland merchant of the McLaughlin of the McLaughlin of the McLaughlin o and speculator of Augusta: Liewellyn Powers, the King of Aroostook; Gen. Davis Tillson, rich granite contractor of Rockland: Orville Baker.
Attorney-General of the State: Gen. Muttocks, lawyer and cattle raiser of Portland: George D. Weeks, gas manufacturer, of Augusta; John L. Cutler, lumber operator, of Bangor, now Senator: Mayor Humphrey of Bangor, and several others.

b. Weeks, gas manufacturer, of Augusta; John L. Cutler, lumber operator, of Bangor, and Seantor; Mayor Humphrey of Bangor, and several others.

Now let us take a glance at the Democratic situation. Everyloody is hopeful of victory in Maise next year, and the more prominent positicians, young and old, say the Republicans have elected their last Governor and Legislature. The Democratic State Committee was recently reorganized. Chairman Cromwell declined to serve longer, and Mr. Simon S. Brown, a Waterville lawyer, was elected, which is taken to mean that ex-Gov. Plaisted will be the organizing and directing genius. The feeling is general that a judicious use of Federal patronage in the State will bring the long looked-for triumph if the Democratic will only work hard and harmonicusiy. There will be no difficulty in raising a good-sized Democratic campaign fund in Maine next year. Men who have given \$5 will give \$500 and those who have given \$500 will give \$500 or \$1,000. A thorough reorganization of the party is to be made, and, although there are no Joe Manlovs or Fred Dows to do the work, there are some tolerably keen-wilted mon in the party.

There will be no trouble in finding a candidate for Governor. The woods will be full of them, judging from present indications. Among those mentioned are Samuel J. Anderson, Wilsam L. Putanan, Sewall C. Strout, M. P. Frank, Payson Tucker, William G. Davis, and Franklin Reed of Bath, Judge Redman of Elseworth, ex-Mayor Laughten of Bangor. A. P. Gould and Joseph E. Moores of Thomaston, E. C. Alien and Gen. Plaisted of Augusta, and a host of others. Of sourse there is at this time nothing like consecutation on any one man, although should Judge Redman of Elseworth, ex-Mayor Laughten of Bangor. A. P. Gould and Joseph E. Moores of Thomaston, E. C. Alien and Gen. Plaisted of Augusta, and a host of others. Of sourse there is at this time nothing like consecutation on any one man, although should ludge Redman of Elsewith a tremendous flath will be waged here next year, and it wou

### Fencing as an Exercise for Cirls. From the London Times.

Pauls, Feb. 1.-Lovers of foncing had a treat on Friday night. Herr Hartt of Visnus, accompanied by eight female pupis, gave a performance at the Figure of each tennae pupis, gave a personmance at the Figure office, in the presence of two hundred persons, selected from the best judges of fencing. Herr Hartt teaches gymnastics and fencing at the Vienna Conservatorium, and his object was to show the advantages of fencing as an exercise for girls. He objects to gymnastics as too iolant, thorsemanship as expensive and manificiently strengthening, swimming and skuting as limited to part of the year, and dancing as chervating, whereas fencing not exhausting or ungraceful, it promotes the circul ion, invigorates the weakly, and is inexpensive.

His pupils are very simply and cheaply dressed in a red or bine woolien shirt, a tacket to match, with light sleeves, and a white leather stomacher strapped at the back. They parry with great coolness and attack with much spirit and precision. A bracelet, offered by the Fintre, was won, after a brilliant encounter between the two sisters Branche, by Leopoldine, and each of th party was presented with a handsome full wreathed with natural flowers. They belong to respectable fami lies and have come here by their parents' consent, and under the charge of Mms. Branche, not for profit, but to help their master in showing the advantages of fencing as part of female education. The performance excited great interest.

### Br. Loring's Civil Service. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.-The pay roll of the

Agricultural Department has been divided into two parts—one permanent, the other temporary. On the permanent roll are placed the favorites of Loring and deadheads, all Republicans. On the temperary will are placed the other kind, and it includes some of the most capable, deserving, and experienced men in that branch of the service. The division is considered a cute idea. It is expected that it will work the discharge of those on the temporary roll and the retention of the permanent list by Loring's successor, who, it is supposed, will naturally strike for economy by lopping off the temporary force. The trick is on a par with much of Loring's ad-

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Berehelmer's Bill to Equalize the Circu-

THE LITTLE JUDGES FAIR PRIEND

He Can't Make His Acquaintances Believe

While little Judge Patrick Gavan Duffy

was practising law at 25 Chambers street after

his first term as a Police Justice, he was waited

upon in his office one bright summer's after-

noon by a well-dressed woman who weighed

350 pounds, and was anxious to retain him as

her attorney. She said that she was Mrs. Jen-nie Fitch and that she owned 600 acres of valu-

able land in Red Bank, and a large property in

Boston, and she wanted Mr. Duffy to look after

Boston, and she wanted Mr. Duffy to look after her estate and advise her. She was rather in a hurry, and she left without offering Mr. Duffy a retainer or going into details.

He wrote to the Postmaster at Redbank inquiring about her. The Postmaster had not heard of her great possessions, Later. Mr. Duffy learned that she was also known as Mrs. Fitzpatrick, and that upon her arrest in Paterson for seiting brass rings for gold ones, she had mentioned him as a particular friend of hers. Her lawyer camp to see Duffy and get him to go to Paterson to testify for the woman. He didn't go, and she was sent to the Trenton State prison for three years.

Six weeks ago the little Judge heard from the big woman again. She wrote him from Boston that a relative had left her \$500,000, and again asked him for the imminiary services he had already rendered her. He got a friend to write to her deelining to become her lawyer.

A week or two later a man who met the little Judge or Broadway strong her always and have a deal was a set the little Judge.

write to her declining to become her lawyer.

A week or two later a man who met the little
Judgo on Broadway stopped him and said:

"I've user got back from Maryiand, and I mot
a very old friend of yours there. She is visiting
some of my relatives. She is very occular, and
swears by little Judge Duffy. She weighs twice
as much as you do Judge, but she's plumb
gone on you."

dozen other people have congreturated his his conquest, and he is getting very tired.

Auettening Their Interest as Heirs.

Salesroom at 111 Brougway, at moon justerday, when Auctioneer D. M. Seaman began the sale of the uncol-

Preparing for the Innuguration Rush.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.-The railroads are

aking ready for the rush. Preight transportation, ex-

cept beggage, will probably be suspended from March I until March 8. The Baltimore and Polomac has tald

until March 8. The Baltimors and Potomac has faid 1,000 ratio of temperary tracks, and the Baltimors and Ohio 3,500, in order to himself, the trains better, and to afford one for the hetel care, which will be nearly many organizations during their slaw here. The Baltimors and Ottomac has hid, as clearly stairway hair from the office has hid, as office and its right year, so the amplies of the amplices of the radical attend to their business without forcing a way through the crowd.

Nonwich, Feb. 17.-A big black engle swooped

into Warren Wheeler's hen yard at Mystic the other day and caught a goose. The goose was a big one, and the

engle limit hard work carrying it to the would are a distant him. Air. Wheever and his bred man followed, frightened the engle away and recovered the goods, which were was inference to goods, which was inference to the goods, which was inference to the goods, which was inference and they did the engle in the trap. It weighted it points and measured 7 feet across its whige. It fought become he fore it was hill of lying aloft the iought of the grant, and taking up the trap.

A Hoy's Buttle with a Wildent.

Withtownstoc, N. Y., Fab. 17, -Johnny

Thomas aged 14, found a large wildent in a trap he had set in the woods near here one day recently, and at tempted to kill it with a club. The cat sprang at him with such force as to brook the chain which held the trap, and struck the toy it, the check with all is club, but the day soud his ground and succeeded in killing the cat sitioush he was considerably injured, and his clothing was torg in streets.

Preparing for Wine Making up the Hudson,

Lost his \$500,000 Suit.

Sick Cuttle Up the Hudson.

reau of Animal Industry at Washington is expected to send a man here to inquire into alleged reports of rinder-post, mentiquits, and other diseases among cattle. One vetriliary surgeon today records a straine disease among the cattle of John F. Winslow, and he also says there are forty cases of hog choleraon a farm four talles from the one.

Opposed to a Broadway Road.

Chamber of Commerce: James II Dinham of Dunham Buckley & Co. Lacipe C. Clark of Lift, Weller & Lo. Garrie W. Brambert a safe invest and W. I. Fart in of W. H. Parsons & L. Lettined yesterday that a failure

in Broadens would deprecate projects there was greatly detroot travel, and would not by any means it a long felt want.

In Praise of Capt. Williams.

Rudolph Aronson, John Statson, Dr. M. A.

Charles S. Smith, First Vice-President of the

POUGHKEEPSIK, Feb. 17.-The Chief of the Bu-

Perranences, Feb. 17.-In the suit of B. J. Me-

Mittron, Feb. 17.- The fallers of the peach

A Fightiwith a Trapped Regie.

A crowd of bidders gathered in the Exchange

A meeting of the directors of the Metros WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- Mr. Dorsheimer of politan Opera House and of the Symphony New York introduced in the house to-day a bill and the Oratorio Societies was held yesterday, and arrangements for Dr. Damrosch's funeral to regulate the coinage and promote the equal circulation of gold and eliver. The bill provides: circulation of gold and silver. The bill provides:
As soon as practicable the Secretary of the Treasury
shall cause to be emprayed notes of the denomination of
\$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, and \$50, and printed in such quantities as
may be necessary to carry out the provision of the act;
said notes, when issued, shall be payable on demand in
silver dollars of the present standard inches of \$50
grains tray weight, or if the holder prefar. Be may receive standard silver borr standard inches of \$50
grains tray weight, or if the holder prefar. Be may receive standard silver borr standard inches of \$50
grains tray weight, or if the holder prefar. Be may reselve standard silver borr standard the United States,
Section 2 permits a person or corporation to deposit
with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the
United States in amounts not less than fifty ounces, troy
standard, silver dollars, onto of the United States,
weighing 480 grains each, or standard silver builton, the
product of the United States and receive notes therefor
proportionate to such deposit entiting the holder at his
option to receive an demand ceined silver dollars of \$50
grains, or stamped eliver bars of standard fineness at the
rate of 480 grains to the dollar. The aiver deposited for to-day were perfected. Director E. Francis Hyde is to be master of ceremonies, and is to load the prograsion into the Metropolitan Opera House from the Fortieth street entrance, where the body of Dr. Damrosch is to be reselved at 4 P. M. The directors of the Oratoria and of the Symphony Societies, with the Opera members of the Arion Society will carry in and place in the centre aisle, near the orchestra leader's seat. The family of Dr. Damrosch will grains, or stamped eliver bars of standard flueness at the rate of 450 grains to the doilar. The suiver deposited for the notes shall be retained in the Trensury for the pay-ment of the same on demand.

section 5 provides that gold counge shall be free, and sliver coinage shall be free for siver doilars of the United States and for standard sliver builton, the prod-uct of the United States; but no sliver coin shall be made at any mint of the United States from any foreign

place in the centre sisle, near the orchestra leader's seat. The family of Dr. Damrosch will sit in the lower prosoenium box on the north side of the stage. The artists of the German opera troupe are to have boxes on the opesite side of the house. Boxes in the circle are to be occupied by the stockholders. On the stage will sit the artists of the Symphony and of the Oratorio Societies who are to take part in the ceremonies.

On the coffin the Oratorio Society is to place a floral wreath with a cross of forms. The coffin will not be opened. Prof. Felix Adlor, who is on his way to New York from Chicago, may arrive in time to make an address. Assistant Hishop Potter has been suffering for some time from a sprained knee and may not attend. In which case he will send a letter to be read. Beecher will speak, A. Cortada will conduct the Oratorio Society, and Herr John Lund the Symphony Society.

The directors of the Metropolitan Opera House and the Symphony Society.

Dr. Damrosch assumed the responsibility of the present opera season under circumstances most discontaging, and with little promise of success. Actuated by devotion to his art he was led to undertake while semed almost impossible. He imparted his enthusiasm first to the directors of the Opera House, and the directors of the Opera House, then to salithms, whose aid he emisted, and finally by his charming pressure and indominate spirit, brought about the success which has received such general public recognition. A new musical era has been imfigurated by him in New Jork, and we look upon his loss as a creat mistorino. In the partity and rimerity of the charming pressure and the functions of the his charming pressure and indominate spirit, brought about the success which has received such general public recognition. A new musical era has been imfigurated by him in New Jork, and we look upon his loss as a creat mistorino. Fire heart of Directors with attend his function. The heart of Directors with attend his function. The heart of Directors with attend his fu exchange the same for the notes an activities exchange the large of the same for the notes as an activities as already issued under the act of 1878 shall, unless sectors affrestly issued under the act of 1878 shall, unless sectors are sectionary, is stain their present nowers and function for one year, but at the end of one year the come and excitationary and the come year, but at the end of one year the come and excitationary and the come year, but at the end of one year the come and excitationary and the same year of the come of the alwer in the freeze of the treatment of the alwer in the freeze of the treatment of the alwer in the freeze of the treatment of the alwer in the freeze of the treatment of the alwer in the freeze of the treatment of the alwer in the freeze of the treatment of the alwer in the freeze of the freeze of

The burial is to be in Woodlawn Cemetery to-morrow. The demand for tickets to the funeral was so great yesterday that it could not be supplied.

## BLAZING COTTON BALES AFLOAT.

A Fire that Made a Stir Among the Shipping Fire was seen in the stern of the lighter

Sinott, loaded with 600 bales of cotton, shortly after I o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Sinott lay at Pier 53, North River. A number of other lighters loaded with cotton and hemp also lay at the pior, as well as the steamer Lake Huron of the Beaver line, into which they were waiting to unload.

An alarm brought the ffremen, who found it

An alarm brought the firemen, who found it difficult to fight the fire. It spread from end to end of the Sinott and burned fiercely. It set fire to the eargo (1.000 bales of cotton) of the lighter Waiter Bailey, and to the hemp on the lighter Robecca. The firemen tossed the burning bales overheard on to the floating ice in the slip. The firebont Zephar Mills and the tug Lindhurst got a line to the Sinott, and towed her to the foot of West Seventeenth street.

The fire in the hemp was easily extinguished, but the cotton gave trouble. Each of the balos that floated in the broken ice burned on its own account. The fresh wind kept them flaming, and they threatened the nier and the boats in the slip. Tugs came and pulled the boats away. Streams were turned upon the bales, and the fire was finally extinguished. The lighters are probably uninvered, but the loss on cetten will be nearly \$10,000. It was consigned by Raini Bros. to various merchants in England.

-Millais's genre pleture, entitled "Little liss Muffet," has just been sold in England for £5,000. -The Kansas House of Representatives ins four girls among its pages, and its docket clerk is a

-A London paper says that Lady Aylesford's suit to prove that her sou is Lord A.'s will raise some "nice" points. Say rather some nasty ones. -Cincinnati has under discussion the build-

og of an elevated belt ratirond around the city, the ength of which will be seventeen miles, and the esti mated cost \$5,000,000. -The only child of Mr. and Mrs. C. A.

as much as you do, Judge, but say, as much as you do, Judge, but say, Justice Duffy blushed as he inquired his fair friend's name, "Mrs. Fitch," was the answer. "She's a very Mrs. Fitch," was the answer. "She's a very remember her." Smith of Bristol, says the Manchester (N. II.) Union, has eight grandmothers living, and makes the fifth generation now living in Bristol. -Richmond, Va., according to a published report, furnished gas from its gas works (owned by the city) at less than eighly cents per 1.000 cubic feet last year, and had a net profit left of \$04.000.

-The exploring expedition which sets out from Sau Francisco for Alaska as soon as spring opens will be composed antirely of officers and enjected men of the nay. A suitable stero-wheel tanich is to be built, under contract, for the use of the expedition, Many of the articles of outfit, especially canned goods, til be taken from the supplies turned in from the Greek

relief expedition -Every traveller in France will welcome a long-expected railway reform, effected by the Minister of Public Works. A circular has been sent to the Boards of all the railway companies, requesting them to arrange by the lat of April that free access shall be given the platform and trains to all passengers provided with tickets. The misery of prolonged incarceration in

waiting rooms will soon become a thing of the past -The last of the prisoners taken during ceted accounts of the big defined dry goods firm of Edlected accounts of the big defined dry goods fun of Edward Yard, Jr. & Co., that failed a year ago. The anchoner meldet get more than Saro for the accounts, but when he offered the right, title, and interest of Edward Yers, Jr. and Wilson W. Varsi as next of kin and heir at her will get the real estate left by the late America, and Yers in the Polymer scalinger got the right, title, and interest for \$ olds. The anciencer said after when the third interest for \$ olds. The anciencer said after when the title, and interest for \$ olds. The anciencer said after when the title is worth to be in the property of the word that often years to the title in word that often years to the first the first that the property to the property t the Franco-German war have just left Germany. Some Turces, who, during their imprisonment, had killed a keeper by whom they had been badly used, and who, in consequence, had been condemned to imprisonment in a fortress, reached Cologne the other day from Wesel. They were dressed in new uniforms, which had been

sent to them by the French Covernment. -- Paris has lost one of its curiosities in the person of M. Sauer, who made it his habit every day to feed the sparrows in the gardens of the Tuilsries. The birds knew him by sight, and, as soon as he appeared, would cluster round him as thickly as wasps in August round a barrel of moist sugar. They would perch upon time, allow bim to eatch and bandle them, and would follow from place to place. M. Enser is the only

sparrow tamer a nu record. -In a suborb of Boston an amatour dramatic society was recently rehearing a play noter the supervision of a floaton actor, who, in the course of the rehearsal, severely reprimanded one of the young ladies for inattention; whereupon the injured young woman burst into tears and told him he was no gentleman to address a lady so. "Shut up," said the trate unnager, you're not a lady now, you're an actress," and the play went on uninterrupted to the end of the rehearen!

-The following statement appeared in a recent number of a French paper. During the night of the 31st of December, 1984, and the 1st of samuary, 1885, the old clock struck 12 o'clock—that is to say, midnight—and the new clock, which had been place it quarter of an hour previously by the side of the object, replied by straining 24 object. This new arrangement has thrown the whole neighburhood, into such distribute that the authorities have all the trouble in the world to preserve the new those serve the new those server the new

- There are now vacant three Garters, says the Lambar Fruit, one of which has been as bend for nine months, an unprecedented period to keep such a distinction daughting. The insignis of a decessed knight is returned by his representative to the Queen, who have ally grants a special at his noe for the purpose. The costly state rolles go to the Daan of Windsor, who gets them as his perquisites he being Regi tranof the order which is a incrative post if the anights happen to die of fast.

Miltron, 169, 17. The limited of the peach crop along the west bank of the Hudson River shove Newburgh for several years has discouraged the peach growers, and they have resolved to pull up their young peach trees not give more attention to grapes. The result, they predict, will beginst the banks of the lindson will compete with California in wine making. The Duke of Abercurn is now the senior Garter. -What is said to be the largest frieze in the world is now making in Beston. It is in left terms cotts, and will adore the Army and Navy Memorial Hall in Hartford, Conn. The frieze will endred the entire structure, and will be in two sections, sighty seven and a half feet to length and era feet nine mobes in height Grand, contractor, against the Philaburgh and Lake Bris Ballyand Company for \$200,000 for extra work alleged to have been done in limiting the road, the Court this morning granted a number. The ground or which the non-and was granted was the failure of Medicann to show that fraud had been practised on him by the Van-derbilt people and others burning the road. The central figure is that of a woman, the tenting of Hartford, bearing the mural crown upon her beat, her

hands standed loward the returning berses, to whom she gives the wreaths of victory. Altogether, it: frieze will have over one hundred emblematic diguras ... A great stimulus appears to have been given to grape growing in southern California. The Los Angeles Herald remarks: "In every described the land is being ploughed for the use of the vine. People are beginning to learn that grapes may form a large part of the food of a family, and are also good food for hoge, and will produce food for the porker where corn will not grow without irrigation. Fire are also must delitous food for hogs, especially young and growing ant mais. At least a million vines will be planted in the vicinity of San Gastret Mission during this season, and 500,000 will be planted in the Duarte and on the cent side of the San Gabrie, three "

-The effect of music on the senies was wonderfully verified during the mourning for the Duke of Comberland, under the transporter. A fatter had a great number of black ents which were to be finished as Yer, meet space of time. Among his workmen there was a follow who a a slav age singing. Their Westernia, and and the rest of the countrymen juned in the beside. The failor made his observations and found that the is angaged a blind flidler, and, placing workshop, made him play constantly the hyels tone of "Namey Dawson." The design had the design select, the failurs' chows moved obeliently to the majorly, and the clothes were sent home in ample time.

Pation Chrise F Topham, Fourthach Brathers P. M. bott Charles A Penbody, and other cirisens of California with the Potential State of the Potential Commissioners in praise of the accused Captain's chicagon missioners in praise of the accused Captain's chicagon Prudently break up your cold by the timely use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old remedy for sore lauge and throats, and a cartain curative for coughs - 46a.

DR. DAMBOSCH'S FUNERAY. The Body to be Buried at Wordlawn Ter-morrow-To-day's Ceremony.